(c) and (d) The National Population Policy, 2000 envisages as a number of promotional and motivational measure like:

- reward to Panchayats and Zila Parishads,
- Continuation of the Balika Samridhi Yojana,
- Maternity Benefit Scheme,
- Health Insurance Plan,
- Reward to couple below the poverty line, etc. for adoption of small family norm.

Disincentives for non-implementation of Population Policy

4314. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have adopted the national population policy;

(b) if so, the main features of the policy;

(c) by when the policy aims at stabilizing the population;

(d) whether States which do not implement the policy would get any disincentives; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The National Population Policy, 2000 has been approved by the Government during February, 2000. It was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 7th March, 2000. The Policy affirms the commitment of government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services, and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services. The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies during the next decade, to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people of India, and to achieve net replacement level of fertility (TFR) by 2010. It is based upon the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health, and contraception, while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services by Government, industry and the voluntary non-government sector, working in partnership.

Additionally 12 strategic themes are identified in the Policy. These are:

(1) Decentralized planning and program implementation.

(2) Convergence of service delivery at village levels.

(3) Empowering women for improved health and nutrition.

(4) Child Survival and Child Health.

(5) Meeting the unmet needs for family welfare services.

(6) Under-served population groups;

Urban slums;

Tribal communities, hill area population and displaced and migrant populations;

Adolescents;

Increased participation of men in planned parenthood.

(7) Diverse health care provides.

(8) Collaboration with and commitments from non-government organisations and the private sector.

(9) Mainstream Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.

(10) Contraceptive technology and research on reproductive and child health.

(11) Providing for the Older Population.

(12) Information, Education and Communication.

The Policy envisages setting up of State/UT Commission on Population in addition to National Commission on Population to review and monitor implementation of strategies and action plan drawn in the Policy.

(c) The long-term objective is to achieve population stabilisation by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

(d) and (e) No disincentives has been proposed in the National Population Policy, 2000 since the Policy affirms the commitment of government towards

the voluntary acceptance of small family norm by the citizens, through informed choice.

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment has frozen the number of representatives in the Lok Sabha (on the basis of population) at 1971 Census levels. The freeze is currently valid until 2001, and has served as an incentive for State Governments to fearlessly pursue the agenda for population stabilisation. The Policy proposes to extend the freeze until 2026.

Incentives of Implementing Population Policy

4315. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making any special effort to implement the announced population policy,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for reduction of population growth and incentives offered to States to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) : (a) to (c) The National Population Policy (NPP), 2000 envisages constitution of the following structure for review and monitoring of its implementation. These are being constituted:

National Commission on Population

The National Commission on Population, presided over by the Prime Minister, will have the Chief Ministers of all States and UTs, and the Central Minister in Charge of the Department of Family Welfare and other concerned Central Ministries and Departments, viz. Department of Woman and Child Development, Education, Social Justice and Empowerment in the Ministry of HRD, Ministries of Rural Development, Environment and Forest and other as necessary, and reputed demographers, public health professionals and NGOs as members. The Commision will oversee and review implementation of policy. The Commission Secretariat will be provided by the Department of Family Welfare.

State/UT Commission on Population

Each state and UT may consider having a State/UT Commission on Population, presided over by the Chief Minister, on the analogy of the National